

**KING COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)**

~

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN

~ 2013 ~

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10
OR
KING COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

King County developed the King County Hazardous Materials Plan/ Emergency Support Function #10 to implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness responsibilities. The Plan details primary agency, support agencies, purpose, policy, authority, limitations, direction/control, functions, and responsibilities to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within King County.

The King County Executive directs each King County Government office, department, and agency to study the plan and prepare or update as needed a supporting plan to be implemented in the event of a hazardous materials event.

The King County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this plan and will issue changes as required.

Concur:

Signature (LEPC Chair)

Date

Approval

Signature (Director DES)

Date

Signature (King County Executive)

Date

**KING COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN**

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**KING COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)
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PRIMARY AGENCY

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)*
King County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)*

SUPPORT AGENCIES

King County Local Fire Agencies/Hazardous Materials Taskforce
King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)
Local Law Enforcement
King County Emergency Medical Services (KCEMS)
Local Hospitals
Seattle & King County Public Health
King County Department of Community & Human Services (DCHS)
King County Department of Transportation (KCDOT)
King County Executive
King County Council
King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNRP)
King County Department of Permitting & Environmental Review
King County Department of Executive Services
Other King County Departments
Utility Districts & Industry
Washington Military Department (WMD)
Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY)
Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)
Washington State Patrol (WSP)
Washington State Department of Health (DOH)
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
American Red Cross (ARC) Serving King & Kitsap Counties
King County Municipalities
Responsible Party (Owner or Shipper)

- King County OEM fills staff positions for the LEPC.

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I. PURPOSE

- A. This Plan/ESF #10 establishes the policies and procedures under which King County Government will operate in the event of a hazardous materials release. It ensures a coordinated response to such an incident in unincorporated King County, cities, and special purpose districts to minimize the effects of such an incident on the people and environment of King County. The Plan designates King County Government agency responsibilities for reporting and managing emergent oil spills, and hazardous materials (hazmat) incidents.
- B. The Plan provides guidance for: hazardous materials incident notification and response, off-site emergency planning/notification procedures as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act. This act shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA. This plan also complies with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended.
- C. The situation and planning assumptions sections contain materials reprinted from King County (KC) Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) prepared for the LEPC. The King County Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Assessment can be requested from King County Office of Emergency Management.

II. SCOPE

- A. While this plan is part of the King County Emergency Management Plan it is intended to stand alone if/when removed and used independently from the Emergency Management Plan and it augments and supports the current Hazardous Materials & Counter Terrorism Emergency Resource Plan dated August, 2005. This plan is to be used in conjunction with the Washington State CEMP, all relevant Federal & Tribal plans including the National Response Framework (NRF).
- B. This plan describes the policies, situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations and responsibilities of a hazardous materials response.
- C. This plan applies to all Agencies responding to a hazardous materials release within unincorporated King County, its contracted cities, and cities in the King County LEPC jurisdiction.

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- D. The City of Kent and the City of Seattle have their own Local Emergency Planning Committees. They maintain their own Community Right-to-Know program and plan covering response within the jurisdictional boundaries of each respective city.
- E. Agencies responding to a hazardous materials release will have their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), policies & procedures. This Plan does NOT supersede those procedures; instead it is designed to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies responding to the same incident.
- F. An effort is made to relate program efforts of the (King County) Local Hazardous Waste Management Program where their mitigation and cleanup efforts may contribute to overall community safety from uncontained hazardous materials.

III. POLICIES & LEGAL AUTHORITY

- A. This Plan was developed in coordination with public sector agencies (fire, hazmat, law enforcement, EMS), private sector firms, volunteer groups, and citizen committees); most of whom have a duty to act in a hazardous materials release per the following King County Codes, State Statutes & Regulations, and Federal Statutes & Regulations.
- B. Federal Statutes and Regulations are: Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 300, 355 and 370; 44 CFR Part 302.2(p); 29 CFR Part 1910.120; Title 42 US Code, Chapter 116, Sections 11003 a-g and EPCRA Sections 301-303, and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended (Title I, II, III, and V of Title 42 Chapter 126 of the United States Code).
- C. State Statutes and Regulations are: Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 4.24.480; RCW 38.52.070; Chapter 49.70 RCW; RCW 69.50.511; Chapter 70.136 RCW; RCW 70.136.030; Chapter 90.48 RCW; Chapter 90.56 RCW; Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC); Chapter 173-180 WAC; Chapter 173-303 WAC; Chapter 296-62 WAC and Chapter 296-824 WAC.
- D. King County Code (KCC): KCC 1.28.010; KCC 2.56.010; KCC 2.56.030; KCC 2.56.040; KCC 2.56.050; KCC 2.56.060; KCC 12.52.010; KCC 12.52.020; KCC 12.52.030; KCC 12.52.040.

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- E. Mutual Aid agreements are the sole responsibility of each responding agency within unincorporated King County and contracted cities. The Regional Disaster Coordination Framework (2012) and The Agreement, formerly known as the Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement, (revised 2012) augment the individual mutual aid agreements of signatory participating organizations.
- F. Memorandums of Agreement or Understanding (MOA or MOU) are also the responsibility of each responding agency within unincorporated King County and contracted cities.

IV. SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

A. SITUATION

- 1. Hazardous materials and hazardous waste are commonly generated, compounded, used, and transported in King County
- 2. Hazardous materials incidents may occur along any transportation route including air, sea, rail, land, and pipeline or at any processing or compounding point
- 3. The local Fire Agency in conjunction with the local Hazmat Team will be the lead on scene agency except where the Washington State Patrol has been so designated; see: Appendix 4
- 4. King County's hazardous materials response capabilities are located in a three (3) Zone organizational structure, based on the Fire Zone Response Plan
- 5. The first responding unit to the scene of a hazardous materials incident shall notify their Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) or dispatch center of the situation and request appropriate resources
- 6. The following is a non-exclusive list of hazardous materials transportation routes: Local highways: I-5; I-90; I-405; US highway 2 & 99; State Route (SR) 18; SR 516; SR 167. There are numerous rail lines, pipelines, waterways and flight paths that cross unincorporated King County and its contracted cities that pose a threat of a hazardous materials incident
- 7. If Evacuation is necessary, routes of egress will be determined at time of incident depending on wind direction and what the area traffic flow is at that time
- 8. There are many different hazardous materials and hazardous waste streams that are manufactured, used, stored, and transported throughout unincorporated King County cities, and special purpose

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districts. The list that follows is NOT all inclusive: ammonia, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, toluene, jet fuel, chlorine, methane, and chromic acid. The Local Hazardous Waste Management program under the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks works to mitigate the impact to the community from hazardous waste production, use, and disposal. Other agencies that have a contributory role in the mitigation of hazardous materials include environmental health and industrial waste agencies of King County Government

9. If a responding agency is unable to handle a hazardous materials incident it may use The Agreement or its own mutual aid and/or MOA/MOU agencies for help.
10. The King County LEPC is responsible for providing assistance to the KCOEM in hazardous materials pre-planning and preparation activities
11. Hazardous materials or hazardous waste may be released in the course of an emergency at a residence, business, or in transportation. A release of hazardous materials may be a secondary result of a damaging earthquake, flood, or other primary incident
12. King County Airport Hazmat Team can assist nearby communities; however, the airport will terminate services in the absence of Hazmat Team from airport

B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. An oil spill or hazardous materials/waste release may develop slowly or occur rapidly without warning and pose a threat to the local population and/or environment. These releases may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as volcanic eruption, earthquake, flooding, major fire, or terrorist incident
2. A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens at any location within unincorporated King County, cities, and special purpose districts
3. The length of time needed to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations
4. During the course of an incident, wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations
5. Citizens maybe told to evacuate and chose to disregard evacuation orders
6. Every reasonable attempt will be made to help evacuate citizens with special needs in an orderly and expedient manner, as resources and time

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allows. Residents may need to shelter-in-place, if there are no other alternatives

7. Hazardous materials could enter the water or sewer system and may necessitate the shutdown of these systems or modification of the operations of these systems
8. Some medical practice facilities do not have adequate decontamination capabilities for every hazardous situation

C. LIMITATIONS

1. This Plan does not imply, infer, or guarantee that a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield citizens from all events
2. Responders will attempt to coordinate the Plan and response according to their SOPs and Policies & Procedures
3. Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters. Systems may be overwhelmed and there may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures. Human or hardware resources and time may NOT be available to conduct warnings for all that might be impacted by a hazardous materials release.
4. Successful implementation of this Plan depends on a thorough information exchange between responding organizations, transportation companies and/or regulated facilities and the timely identification of actual capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident
5. Each agency, facility, and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, resources, capabilities and qualifications
6. Efforts to provide warning of unique hazardous materials emergencies in languages other than English may not be available in a timely fashion. Emergency messaging may or may not be available in formats accessible to hearing or sight impaired persons

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. All King County Government departments and agencies will read this Plan and implement, as appropriate. Other jurisdictions may implement complimentary plans according to local needs
2. Facilities regulated under the Community Right-to-Know Act will report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local Fire Department or Fire District

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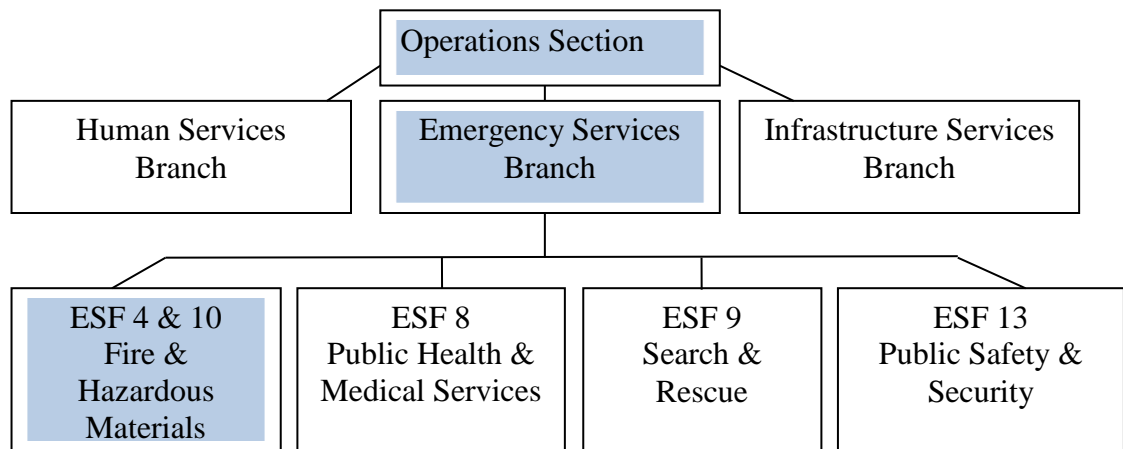
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3. After notifying proper emergency response authorities that a hazardous materials incident has occurred, the authorized representative of the regulated facility and/or transportation company will promptly notify the SERC, LEPC or Tribal jurisdiction of the incident and make recommendations to the local emergency responders on how to contain the release and protect the public and/or environment
4. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) will determine appropriate protective action recommendations (PARs) for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them. KCOEM can assist in public dissemination of the IC's PAR recommendations only the highest elected official, such as the King County Executive or Mayor of a city, or their designee has the authority to request an evacuation (KCC 12.52). This will be done in conjunction with the on scene IC. An evacuation request cannot be made mandatory under Washington State law
5. The LEPC will assist the KCOEM in preparing and reviewing hazardous materials response plans and procedures
6. All responders will assist with the collection of information for the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident

B. ORGANIZATION

Hazardous materials response operations shall be conducted using NIMS in accordance with local, state, tribal, & federal laws and will be in concert with the National Response Framework (NRF).

Position in the Emergency Coordination Center structure



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VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. PRIMARY AGENCY

King County Office of Emergency Management

1. The Director shall:
 - a. Ensure LEPC and Community Right-to-Know compliance is observed
 - b. Advise and assist County officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as or provide a liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested
 - c. Direct the preparation of requests for emergency resources to Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD)
 - d. Provide advice and assistance for preparation and dissemination of emergency information
 - e. Collect emergency operations information, analyze data and prepare operational reports when spills are reported to the OEM Duty Officer or the Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center (RCECC) is activated under a state mission number
 - f. Coordinate with the King County Administrative Officer to ensure that a system of communications is in place that is capable of meeting the emergency operations requirements of County government
 - g. Maintain, operate, coordinate and recommend the appropriate use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as it pertains to King County
 - h. Ensure coordination between the executive heads of political subdivisions within the County concerning the direction and control of their emergency operations and coordination with County operations and plans
 - i. Advise County officials on emergency fiscal and administrative procedures and requirements
 - j. Establish and manage the King County RCECC
 - k. Support King County Joint Information Center (JIC) operations
2. The Emergency Management Staff and Duty Officer shall:
 - a. Follow Duty Officer Hazardous Materials and Counter-Terrorism guidelines

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- b. Collect information regarding damage, casualties, evacuation needs, warning requirements
- c. Contact emergency management staff and brief officials as required.
- d. Duty Officer shall make recommendation for activation of the King County RCECC appropriate to the given circumstances
- e. Act as liaison to field command or other Emergency Operating Centers (EOCs) if so directed
- f. Open, staff and/or manage the RCECC when appropriate
- g. Obtain or confirm a State mission number for the incident
- h. Record information received by the KCOEM related to hazardous materials described in the section on Response
- i. Distribute the information and messages related to the hazardous materials incident to appropriate members of the King County RCECC, impacted cities, and elected officials
- l. Initiate public warning through issue of an EAS message, if appropriate or utilize the MyStateUSA and TTY systems for notification of residents
- j. Support the King County Joint Information System operations
- k. Contact Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) or dispatch centers as needed
- l. Where the RCECC is not activated, support the management of available response and recovery resources
- m. Where the RCECC is not activated, the duty officer will support regional responders and jurisdictions

3. King County LEPC shall:

- a. Maintain records of annual Tier II reports and Clean Air Act documents provided by facilities
- b. Provide available information on facilities & phone numbers to responders, the public and ECC or EOC's, on request
- c. Provide available technical information on chemical information and health concerns
- d. Hold a minimum of one public meeting per year
- e. Identify members and facilitate their appointment by the King County Executive and the King County Council
- f. Conduct at least one exercise of the LEPC plan annually
- g. Conduct a training program on Community Right to Know and/or hazardous materials topics
- h. Ensure King County OEM Duty Officer is trained to respond to notices of hazardous materials releases

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B. SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. King County Local Fire Agencies/Hazardous Materials Task Force shall:

- a. In unincorporated King County fire districts and city fire departments, fire marshals and hazardous materials teams shall conduct building and facility fire safety inspections and prepare pre-fire plans
- b. Develop, test and maintain SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this Plan
- c. Train personnel to identify potential hazardous materials incidents through the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), integrate the Globally Harmonization System (GHS) labeling, additional advanced training offered through the WSP, fire service, and other vendors
- d. Train personnel to the principals identified in National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- e. Act as IC where so designated
- f. Effectively deploy appropriate fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower, to include the jurisdiction's hazardous materials team.
- g. Request mutual aid per the individual fire agencies mutual aid agreements or Memorandum of Understanding/Memorandum of Agreement (MOU/MOA)
- h. Obtain or provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene
- i. Obtain or provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous materials incident
- j. Acquire or provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous materials release or fire involving hazardous materials whenever possible
- k. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

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2. King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), shall:

- a. Contact appropriate responder dispatch agencies and emergency management when a hazardous release has been identified
- b. Seek to initiate public warning through the issue of an EAS message where warranted
- c. Contact the FBI if an incident is a suspected release due to illegal activity in its areas of authority
- d. Assist with evacuation and site security for hazardous materials releases when requested
- e. Participate in the Unified Command System
- f. Participate in decontamination as necessary
- g. When necessary and so directed, provide crowd and traffic control, emergency aid and safety programs
- h. Assist with warning and emergency information through the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center or the King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center
- i. Provide for self-protection monitoring and reporting of environmental and other hazards
- j. Conduct drug lab related activities where hazardous materials may be found
- k. Provide support for explosive devices
- l. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

3. Local Law Enforcement, shall:

- a. Follow appropriate reporting procedures to King County Office of Emergency Management for any significant hazardous materials incident
- b. Will comply with their local policies and procedures for hazardous materials response
- c. Local law enforcement agencies may assist with site security, crowd and traffic control, public warning, and assist with evacuations, where protective equipment is not required

4. King County Emergency Medical Services (KCEMS), shall:

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- a. Contact 9-1-1 dispatch, Public Health – Seattle & King County, Washington Poison Center and Hospital Control for assistance or technical support, as necessary
- b. Use appropriate protective measure and equipment if chemicals are expected
- c. Coordinate with the IC and other first responders
- d. Develop, test and maintain SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this Plan
- e. Train personnel to identify potential hazardous materials incidents through the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), integrate the Global Harmonization System (GHS) labeling training, and additional advanced training offered through the WSP, fire service, and other vendors
- f. Train personnel to the principals identified in National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- g. Support decontamination and emergency medical aid at the hazardous materials incident scene

5. Local Hospitals, shall:

- a. Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- b. Provide available protection for personnel conducting decontamination capability for ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients
- c. Coordinate as appropriate with Disaster Medical Control Center (Harborview Medical Center) and the Washington Poison Center
- d. Provide protective measures and site security for the hospital facility.
- e. Develop, test and maintain SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this Plan
- f. Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the hospital during a hazardous materials incident

6. Public Health – Seattle & King County, shall:

- a. Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- b. Coordinate provision of emergency medical supplies and equipment to hospitals

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- c. Monitor, coordinate and provide medical examiner services, including investigating causes of sudden, unexpected or unnatural deaths, body identification and final disposition
- d. Conduct surveillance across the community in conjunction with healthcare partners to identify unusual patterns of illnesses
- e. Provide Environmental Health Support in all jurisdictions of King County
- f. Identify and request appropriate State Health Department resources
- g. Identify and request Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) and Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT) resources when needed
- h. Request pharmaceutical support from local supplies and Strategic National Stockpile as needed
- i. Coordinate staging and distribution of pharmaceutical stockpile resources
- j. Coordinate and provide inspections for food & water contamination, inspections of temporary housing & inspections of temporary debris or solid waste disposal sites
- k. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

7. King County Department of Community & Human Services (DCHS), shall:

- a. Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- b. Coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), the Salvation Army (SA) and other volunteer resources
- c. Provide mental health counseling and psychological support programs as required
- d. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested.

8. King County Department of Transportation (KCDOT), shall:

- a. Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- b. Coordinate emergency transportation services, with transportation providers for the movement of people, equipment and supplies
- c. Assist with transportation of evacuated populations affected by hazardous materials incidents
- d. Re-route bus traffic as necessary
- e. Assist first responders with barricades and traffic related activities
- f. Assess damages to roads bridges, streets and county facilities
- g. Provide or operate heavy equipment required by all county departments for emergency operations as available

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- h. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

9. King County Executive, shall:

- a. Establish and make policy decisions
- b. Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of county government
- c. Inform and warn the public as needed
- d. Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required.
- e. Direct the implementation of the emergency plans
- f. Provide PIO support to the King County JIC through the Communications Director
- g. Coordinate with the on-scene Incident Command for the need to invoke Evacuations Orders as described under emergency powers.
- h. Direct the use of the King County RCECC
- i. Make emergency proclamations as needed. Exercise Emergency Powers outlined in KCC 12.52

10. King County Council, shall:

- a. Adopt and enact ordinances and motions; and appropriate emergency expenditures
- b. Conduct public hearings and actions to assist in reassuring and informing the public, and identify public needs
- c. Provide for continuity of the King County Council and temporarily fill any vacancy of elected positions by appointment
- d. Provide for post audit of emergency financial operations of County government and for emergency performance audits
- e. Assist in public information and dissemination of emergency information through County Council offices; coordinate with the King County RCECC, Joint Information Center (JIC) and Public Information Officer (PIO) of affected jurisdictions
- f. Review and/or approve emergency expenditures as may be requested by the King County Executive

11. King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNRP), shall:

- a. Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident

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- b. Manage the disposal of hazardous materials or contaminated debris from its facilities. (Solid Waste and Local Hazardous Waste Management Program)
- c. Prohibit the disposal of hazardous wastes at King County Solid Waste Facilities
- d. Evaluate and regulate the potential for disposal of spilled materials and cleanup residue to sanitary sewer and require pretreatment when necessary. Cooperate with EPA criminal investigators on deliberate dumping incidents
- e. Train personnel in handling hazardous materials and Incident Command System (ICS)/NIMS appropriate to their job assignments
- f. Mitigate, cleanup or provide for cleanup of spills or releases on county property under its control where appropriate
- g. Provide guidance or temporary locations where contaminated debris may be accumulated
- h. Maintain regulations requiring hazardous materials plans
- i. Provide information to the public on safety, handling and disposal of hazardous waste, provide directories and advice, spill prevention, and handling education to businesses that are small quantity generators (SQG) of hazardous waste (Local Hazardous Waste Management Program)
- j. Make available county park facilities, equipment and personnel for emergency shelter needs in coordination with the KC RCECC
- k. Provide personnel to conduct damage assessment inspections of DNRP and other King County facilities with available staff
- l. Provide limited amounts of available heavy equipment for emergency use under proclaimed emergencies
- m. Provide representatives to the King County RCECC as requested

12. King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, shall:

- a. King County Fire Marshal Services enforce code for unincorporated King County and the jurisdictional fire marshals enforce code for their respective areas of authority
- b. Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- c. Provide an emergency permitting and inspection program for repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings during the recovery period
- d. Provide personnel and equipment to support emergency operations as needed

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- e. Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
- f. Assist in fire prevention planning, inspections and coordination
- g. Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental hazards
- h. Coordinate the abatement of dangerous buildings and structures
- i. Assist in planning and design of public shelters by providing engineering and architectural support
- j. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

13. King County Department of Executive Services, shall:

- a. As the County Administrative Officer direct the RCECC on behalf of the King County Executive
- b. Act as the county emergency manager
- c. Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- d. Provide a representative to the King County ECC as required

14. All other King County departments, shall:

- a. Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- b. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC when required

15. Utility Districts and Industry, shall:

- a. Provide for timely evacuation and site security for their facilities affected by hazardous materials incidents
- b. Provide for worker safety and shutdown of operations as needed during hazardous materials incidents
- c. Provide timely public warning & notifications of hazardous releases from facilities to/via local authorities
- d. Coordinate activities with local ECC or EOC's when releases affect utilities
- e. Provide information to media
- f. Notify the King County LEPC, local fire via 9-1-1, and the National Response Center (NRC) of reportable spills as may apply
- g. Maintain and coordinate plans per law
- h. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

16. Governor of Washington, may:

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- a. Provide general supervision and control of the emergency management functions in the Military Department, and take responsibility for the carrying out of the provisions of Chapter 38.52 RCW, and in the event of a disaster beyond local control, assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state
- b. Authorize cooperation with the federal government, with other states, and with private agencies in all matters pertaining to the emergency management of this state and of the nation
- c. Enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and territories, or provinces of the Dominion of Canada and to coordinate mutual aid and inter-local agreements between political subdivisions of the state
- d. Coordinate with the President and the heads of the armed forces, appropriate federal officers and agencies, and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to the emergency management of the state and nation

17. Washington Military Department (WMD)

- a. Emergency Management Division (EMD)

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) within the Washington Military Department is responsible for coordinating operational support and resources from state agencies (not responding under their own authority) adjacent states and the federal government. Line agencies of state government departments are responsible for providing various services in support of state and local government emergency operations. The initial contact with Washington State is the State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO).

EMD, may:

- 1.) Contact all applicable Washington State Agencies. This may include Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY), Washington State Patrol (WSP), Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Washington State Department of Health (DOH), the Governor's Office, Labor & Industries (L&I) and the Washington State Civil Support Team (CST)
- 2.) Contact all applicable Federal Agencies. This may include the National Response Center (NRC), FBI, US Department of Health,

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Center for Disease Control (CDC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FEMA Region X and the United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- 3.) Activate the State EOC and initiate an Emergency Alert System (EAS) message, as determined by the Director of EMD/TAG
- 4.) Contact appropriate local, county or adjacent state emergency management agencies
- 5.) Participate in the State and King County JICs
- 6.) Record and process a request for State Fire Mobilization. The Chief of the Washington State Patrol approves or disapproves fire mobilization requests

b. Washington National Guard 10th Civil Support Team (CST), may:

- 1.) Deploy on direction of the SEOO
- 2.) Assess sites through reconnaissance, sampling, on-site lab testing
- 3.) Evaluate suspected Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) threats
- 4.) Provide decontamination and Advanced Life Support (ALS) medical support for the team only
- 5.) Monitor and support local response
- 6.) Coordinate with local, state and federal officials
- 7.) Operate within a Unified Command

18. Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY)

The Department of Ecology is the lead environmental agency in Washington State and is the State On-Scene Coordinator for spills of oil or hazardous substances to state waters. In small incidents, ECY may be the first responder. In some cases, where the responsible party is unidentified or unable to clean-up the release, ECY may provide limited funding for the cleanup. The Department of Ecology may assist in the cleanup of terrorist caused releases of chemicals and may support other lead agencies, as requested, for radiological or biological releases.

The Department of Ecology may:

- a. Respond to the release of hazardous chemicals that may injure or threaten human health and/or the environment
- b. Act as the clean-up coordinator for industrial chemical spills

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- c. Develop, implement, and maintain an EPCRA, Community Right to Know Program, including: data management of all EPCRA, Community Right to Know reports and notifications for the SERC
- d. Provide technical assistance to businesses regarding compliance with EPCRA regulations
- e. Provide EPCRA information to the public
- f. Provide technical assistance to the IC and responsible party for chemical spills
- g. Notify the U.S. EPA and/or USCG of reportable spills
- h. Participate as a member of the SERC

19. Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), may:

- a. Work with other Washington State and local agencies where fish kills or habitat damage has been identified from hazardous materials releases
- b. Investigate cause and responsible parties where hazardous materials releases with environmental impacts have been identified
- c. Provide PIO support in conjunction with the State and King County JICs

20. Washington State Patrol (WSP), may:

- a. Act as the IC on state and interstate roadways for hazardous materials events, except in the city limits of Seattle
- b. Act as the IC in other jurisdictions identified for hazardous materials events
- c. Assist with evacuations, scene security, and crowd and traffic control for hazardous materials events
- d. Coordinate with other state and local officials, including law enforcement, transportation, environmental and health agencies as well as the ARC and emergency workers
- e. Provide hazardous materials training classes from time to time.
- f. Transport suspected bio-terrorism samples to the Washington State Public Health Laboratory for testing
- g. Support terrorism investigations where appropriate
- h. Provide PIO support in conjunction with the state and King County JICs

21. Washington State Department of Health (DOH), may:

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- a. Act as Washington State lead on disease outbreaks and radiological issues
- b. Provide monitoring and lab support to IC
- c. Provide PIO support in conjunction with the state and King County JICs
- d. Monitor and coordinate with local public health departments and hospitals
- e. Request and coordinate the assistance of federal medical personnel and resources when needed
- f. Support disease vector control (water supply, rats, ticks, etc.)
- g. Request National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) response when needed
- h. Make recommendations for unprotected site re-entry

22. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

The United State Coast Guard is the IC agency for navigable coastal waterways and will coordinate cleanup and, provide technical support. They may provide site security, personnel and equipment to the emergency efforts. They may participate as part of the Regional Response Team (RRT).

USCG, shall:

- a. Act as the IC for spills of hazardous materials or petroleum products occurring on navigable waterways
- b. Direct the response to such spills
- c. Provide training on hazardous materials issues, including computer software
- d. Participate in the Rapid Response Team (RRT) and the National Response Team (NRT)
- e. Maintain Regional and Geographic Area Response Plans
- f. Provide PIO support in conjunction with the state and King County JICs
- g. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

23. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is the lead agency on inland waterways and will work within the Unified Command Structure with the USCG, responsible party,

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Washington State, WSP, and local fire agency. The EPA may provide technical assistance teams (START) contractors, On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and limited cleanup funding where the responsible party is not identified or is unable to fund cleanup.

EPA, shall:

- a. Act as the IC for spills of hazardous materials or petroleum products occurring on inland waterways – when requested or when local agencies cannot manage the incident
- b. Provide site assessment assistance
- c. Review annual SARA 313 reports
- d. Provide PIO support in conjunction with the state and King County JICs

24. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI is the designated IC authority for releases identified as terrorist incidents. The FBI has minimal response capability that may be many hours away. This necessitates reliance on local response capabilities and integration of local responders into a Unified Command Structure. Department of Homeland Security grants have been utilized to augment local response capabilities in King County with the addition of equipment useful in terrorist incidents.

FBI, shall:

- a. Assume IC authority for Crisis Management at identified or credible suspect terrorist incidents
- b. Manage the law enforcement investigation of terrorist incidents, threats and suspected terrorist incidents
- c. Work with local response agencies in a Unified Command
- d. Take custody and process suspected terrorist incident evidence
- e. Notify federal agencies with roles in a terrorist incident
- f. Request federal assets required to manage the incident
- g. Provide PIO support in conjunction with the state and King County JICs

25. American Red Cross (ARC) Serving King & Kitsap Counties, shall:

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- a. Provide temporary housing and feeding facilities for displaced persons within available resources
- b. May provide information and financial assistance for essential, immediate needs to evacuees
- c. Will not perform preliminary “windshield” damage assessments in areas affected by hazardous materials releases
- d. May provide feeding stations for first responders to hazardous materials incidents
- e. Coordinate with the King County Department of Human Services and other volunteer organizations through the ARC Office
- f. Provide a representative to the King County RCECC as requested

26. King County Municipalities, shall:

- a. Have a designated emergency manager per Chapter 38.52 RCW
- b. Coordinate response efforts to hazardous materials incidents within their jurisdiction
- c. Request assistance from adjacent jurisdictions and use mutual aid agreements
- d. Notify the King County RCECC of the local situation and coordinate assistance as needed
- e. Proclaim an emergency as appropriate, move the city ECC or EOC if threatened

27. Responsible Party (Owner or Shipper) shall:

- a. Designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator and notify the King County LEPC through the King County OEM Duty Officer and local fire of the designation and the coordinator’s contact information
- b. Contact 911 when a reportable quantity of a hazardous chemical has been released or may threaten the life, health, or safety of their work force or the public

VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A. Introduction - Planning Requirements and Assistance

Many regulations require facilities with hazardous materials inventories to produce and maintain emergency plans for their facilities. These regulations include: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Dangerous Waste

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Regulations, Oil Pollution Act (OPA) 90, the International Fire Code (2009), Clean Air Act Amendments, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), and others.

Facilities with hazardous material inventories are obligated under OPA 1990, the Hazard Communication Standard, Dangerous Waste Regulations, the International Fire Code and other regulations to produce plans for the safety of facilities, the employees and the community potentially affected by a release. These plans typically call for the inclusion of some, all or more than the following:

• Alarm Systems	• Emergency Shutdown Procedures
• Warning and Legal Notifications	• Identification of the released material
• Employee Accountability	• Identification of potential health & environmental effects
• Evacuations, Isolation and Site Control	• Cleanup of the affected area
• Emergency Medical Services	• Follow-up reports
• Site Plans and Topography	

If a facility is involved in an “active response” to the release, other provisions may apply per OSHA Regulations in SARA Title I, also known as HAZWOPER. Active response usually involves attempts to: stop a release, divert its impact, or otherwise enter the area of immediate danger. A recognized hazardous material going beyond the boundaries of the facility, container or intended use, in reportable amounts, in a 24-hour period, is considered to be a release.

This plan attempts to provide delineation between a routine spill (chronic impact) and an emergency (acute impact). Most regulations have specific amounts for spills of particular materials that trigger response.

Transportation companies like railroads, trucking firms and pipelines are not required to participate in the report of inventories in transportation under SARA Title III sec 312. The LEPC is required to make provision for emergencies involving these areas of risk in its plan and exercise activities. Resources in the form of names, phone numbers and marine response “co-ops” are included in the response section for your reference.

Common Response Issues might include:

- Public Information - Warning and Notification

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- Evacuation and Isolation
- Human Services, Sheltering, Psychological Counseling
- Public Sector Response Capability
- Private Sector Response Capability
- Emergency Medical
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Training Levels
- Monitoring

B. Direction and Control:

The direction and control function or IC for hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the agency identified in Appendix 4. The IC has the lead responsibility for on-scene operations. The ECC or EOCs, if activated, will support the IC actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC or ECC and IC command post is essential for the overall response efforts to succeed. This is accomplished with open two-way communications at all times.

C. Public Information

1. Warning and Notification

Warning is defined as: a moral obligation to identify to a population at risk of an impending or possible imminent danger. This is different from notifications: a legal obligation to identify the occurrence of an event. A citizen is warned but a regulatory body is notified.

2. Warning Systems

King County has no warning system specifically designated for hazardous materials releases. Citizens can expect to be notified of a major release by the Emergency Alert System (EAS), MyStateUSA reverse 9-1-1 capability, local news reports or door to door by local police, fire or personnel from a facility with hazardous materials. Pierce County and other jurisdictions have a siren system, but this system suffers from a need for public education on using the system and from the expense of installing the system. Following an earthquake, door to door warning may be hampered by collapsed roads, overpasses and bridges.

King County uses the EAS and traditional media contacts to distribute warnings and information regarding hazardous materials releases to the

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public. Other methods of warning might include: telephone contact with facilities or businesses at risk, use of PA systems, or door to door warnings. Typically, the media might assist in releases that involve injuries or fatalities and/or are a threat to human health or the environment. The routine reporting of the occasional oil sheen on a local lake is not called to the media's or the public's attention. The LEPC is required to have a representative from local media in its membership to provide advice on these issues. KIRO Radio is the EAS warning point in King County.

Public Information Officers (PIO) are maintained by most agencies in King County including: fire districts and municipalities, police departments, public works and natural resources organizations, environmental agencies (Washington State ECY, EPA), the USCG, and NOAA. For King County government, the PIO is most likely to be from the King County Executive's Office for major events. Smaller events may involve a PIO from a public works agency, the local police or fire jurisdiction, or a utility. Where the EPA is involved in a response, the PIO function is typically deferred to the local governmental body. Where a major spill of petroleum products enters a navigable waterway, the USCG may be involved in the PIO function for the event.

Information provided to the public is most useful for evacuations, shelters or sheltering-in-place, to establish confidence in the water supply, re-occupancy of evacuated areas or to inform the public of other emergency procedures.

3. Notifications are the obligation of the party responsible for the material(s) released. These notifications might be identified under federal, state or local codes. These might include but are not restricted to: the USCG, Washington State Ecology, NRC, Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the EMD of the Washington Military Department, WDFW, Local Indian Tribes, EPA, local health departments, LEPCs, and local utilities.

D. Isolation and Evacuation

It is essential that citizens and workers of the community be protected to the highest degree possible from the adverse effects of a hazardous materials release. Protective measures taken to preserve the health and safety of the

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public during a hazardous materials event are: isolation, evacuation, and shelter-in-place or a combination of all three.

1. Isolation

Isolation involves the immediate area affected or the structure (building) only. Example: a spill in the lab might include the removal of personnel from the room and/or building but would not affect the neighbors. Evacuation would involve a larger area, like: a facility or a building with multiple tenants. Evacuation implies movement of that population to a safe area other than the original location. In some cases, it may be impractical or unwise to move a large population during a hazardous materials event. Where this is the case, it may be practical to shelter-in-place. Shelter-in-place requires the prior education of a population to be successful.

2. Shelter-in-Place

This technique is useful where the population is unable to evacuate before an airborne material “plume” arrives but where the plume will pass the location in a brief period of time. As would be expected, this involves evaluations of the material, its properties and the local weather conditions. The IC in conjunction with the safety officer and technical experts in the planning group make the decision to use one or more of the three outline protective measures.

The procedure of shelter-in-place involves the following steps:

- Go inside a building and remain until you are notified by television, radio, or other means that the danger has passed. Use the downwind side of the building, up/downstairs
- Close all doors and windows
- If possible, secure yourself in an inner room, using plastic and tape to further seal opening
- Shut off all ventilation, heating and cooling systems
- Use wet towels over mouth and nose as instructed
- Do not use fireplaces or woodstoves. Put out any burning fires and close the damper
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Additional information will be provided to citizens

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3. Evacuation

Evacuation has the inherent problem of moving people on short notice. One problem for first responders remains the execution of evacuation, how the population will be moved and to where. Transportation available might include: personal vehicles, police cars/vans, fire command vehicles, or mass transportation vehicles from King County Transit Division, Laidlaw transportation or other private source. Provision for disabled, elderly, children and pets makes this a difficult challenge at best. Communications to the public for their evacuation to a safe location happens in three levels:

Alert – Persons are warned that current or projected threats from hazards associated with the approaching (hazmat, flood, etc.) are severe.

Request – Events dictate a good probability that hazards associated with the approaching (Hazmat, Flood, etc.) will severely limit our ability to provide emergency services protection. Dangerous conditions exist that may threaten residents or businesses.

Order – Current conditions present specific and immediate threat(s) to the life and safety of persons in this area.

In the event that evacuation is the choice of the IC, the following instructions may be given to citizens:

- Evacuation Order, act immediately
- Turn off main switches for utilities before leaving
- Gather only what you most need: example – medications, pets, and disaster supplies
- Do not use phones unless it is an emergency
- Do not call your children's school
- Do not pick your children up from school, they will be the first moved if evacuation is necessary. You will be notified where they are by radio or television
- Lock the house or building before you leave
- Car-pool if possible. Keep vehicle windows closed, ventilation off, turn on radio for information
- Follow direction given by officials along evacuation routes

Evacuation routes should be directed upwind or crosswind from the affected area. Shelter locations for evacuees shall be created at a safe distance from the event. Sheltering is managed in King County by individual cities, King County RCECC, and the joint planning of cities, non-

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profit agencies like the local chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC). It is not possible to pre-identify shelters in King County prior to a release. Traffic patterns, weather conditions and road damages make pre-designation of routes impossible. Damage assessment following an earthquake will be needed to determine available routes and sites.

E. Human Services and Sheltering

All emergency management agencies in King County teach a minimum of 3 day preparedness to the citizens of King County. Citizens may need to remain away from home for extended periods of time and are encouraged to be prepared for this possibility.

Persons who have been evacuated from their homes or businesses due to impending danger to life and/or health may be provided with essential human services. These essential services should include but are not limited to food, clothing, and shelter. In the event an emergency situation requires human services, the Director of KCOEM or their designee shall implement provisions of the Sheltering Annex to ESF 6 of the King County CEMP.

King County Office of Emergency Management

The King County Office of Emergency Management through the King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center (RCECC) may identify temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities, emergency first aid and coordination with regional emergency supplies when local sheltering capabilities have been exceeded. Community Centers and parks may be possible shelter locations upon the direction of the King County Executive's Office and the emergency management team. King County and City governments will assist in the coordination of long-term placement of displaced families by local residents.

Other Agencies

Other local agencies may be called or may volunteer to assist with human services during times of emergency. These agencies or citizen groups, including the local Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD), may include civic organizations, church groups, businesses, etc. These agencies may provide human services support of shelter, food, clothing or other immediate needs during and emergency.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

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King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) provides assistance with the psychological impacts experienced by first responders, victims, friends and relatives involved in response to hazardous materials events. CISM can be obtained from KC DCHS.

F. Public Sector Ability to Respond to Hazmat Events

Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents lie with Washington State Patrol (WSP) on most state and interstate roads and ferries and/or local fire or WSP in cities and fire districts elsewhere in the state. This does not imply a responsibility to respond; rather, it is to coordinate response and/or request assistance; see: IC addendum.

Problems arise for earthquake related hazardous materials events. It is possible that fire crews assigned to HAZMAT teams may be called to medical emergencies, fires, etc. making organized response to HAZMAT scenes difficult. Earthquake damage may make roads impassable for a HAZMAT team, making response difficult for requests for assistance. Exercises are regularly conducted within each response agency and at least annually at the county level.

The Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) of the Military Department provides no additional response capability for hazardous materials incidents beyond notification requirements. The EMD State Emergency Operations [Duty] officer [SEOO] is the after-hours, weekend and holiday point of contact for notification of the Department of Ecology Spill Response Teams. If local fire resources are exhausted, the SEOO may initiate request for Fire Mobilization or the Civil Support Team (CST). The Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY) does have a spill response "team" located in the northwest regional offices specifically for minor incidents and response support. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does provide technical teams on request from the jurisdictional response agency. A Rapid Response Team (RRT) is based in San Francisco and can be requested for catastrophic events. Several private companies maintain in-house response teams, notably: Weyerhaeuser, The Boeing Company and Foss Environmental.

In King County, hazardous materials response is conducted as a zone response. Several fire agencies in each zone contribute technician level responders and cached equipment to each incident as they are called out by dispatch. The technicians exercise together as a team but may train and

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maintain equipment inventory by jurisdictions below. They provide training to their own staffs at various levels which is augmented with training from WSP and private sources. The fire service trains to the same levels described in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 Standards. WSP trains its staff at various levels and the King County Sheriff's Office trains its deputies to awareness level. Special assignment staff from the King County Sheriff's Office is trained to the Operations Level.

The **Seattle Fire Hazmat response** covers the city limits of Seattle and I-5 in the city limits of Seattle. Seattle is Fire Zone 5 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

The **Tukwila Fire Hazmat Technicians** participate with Zone 3 response. Tukwila is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with regional jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

The **Renton Fire Hazmat Technicians** participate with Zone 3 response. Renton is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

The **Kent Regional Fire Authority Hazmat Technicians** participate with Zone 3 response. Kent is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

The **South King Fire and Rescue Hazmat Technicians** participate in Zone Hazmat response. The South King Fire and Rescue Hazmat Team is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

The **Port of Seattle Fire Hazmat Team** is housed at SeaTac Airport with their fire units. They are primarily tasked with the airport property but respond in mutual aid with other units, notable South King Fire and Rescue Hazmat Team. They are available for mutual aid response in Fire Zone 3 with jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

There is one **Eastside Fire Hazmat Team** comprised of equipment and personnel from Bothell Fire, Redmond Fire, Kirkland Fire, Bellevue Fire, Issaquah and Woodinville Fire. The Eastside Teams cover most of Fire Zone 1, with some exceptions. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities.

Other Public Response Resources

The **Washington State Department of Ecology** has a spill response team based in the NW Regional Offices in Bellevue. They have the capability to respond 24 hours a day to oil and hazardous substance spills in Ecology's jurisdiction. These include abandon drums, drug labs, fish kills, hazardous substance releases and oil spills. The unit consists of full-time and part-time responders that may respond from Ecology's Bellevue, Lacey or Bellingham offices. They also assist the responsible party (RP) with technical cleanup of the spill. Ecology is equipped to respond in Level B entry equipment and carries equipment necessary for oil and hazardous substance containment and cleanup. The NW Regional Offices can be reached at (425) 649-7000.

The US EPA maintains the Superfund Technical Assessment & Response Team (START) Contracts for EPA Region 10. The START responds with local responders on site entry.

G. Private Sector Response Capabilities

Many larger firms with hazardous materials inventories have private response teams trained to various levels. Notably these include: several locations of the Boeing Company, Foss Environmental and the Weyerhaeuser Company. Several local cleanup contractors have equipment and personnel able to perform hazardous materials response with or without fire service support.

H. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

EMS during hazardous materials events are provided by a number of agencies. Their jobs may be complicated by contaminated patients, difficulty in acquiring access to the event scene, distribution of victims to medical facilities and existence of medical facilities capable of accepting victims with hazardous materials trauma.

Ambulance Services and Triage

Ambulance transportation shall be provided by private local ambulance services, Medic One Advanced Life Support (ALS), and fire department aid vehicles when appropriate. Mutual aid services for ambulance transportation may be requested at the discretion of the IC. Paramedics responding to the scene of a hazardous materials release should be trained

to at least the awareness level. Victims should be decontaminated by on-scene first responders prior to dispatch to medical facilities in a vehicle. Failure to decontaminate a victim prior to transportation can render the vehicle “out of service” until it is decontaminated. For Mass Casualty Incidents (MCIs), Harborview Hospital will distribute patients to local hospitals based on the facility’s ability to care for hazardous materials patients.

Other Health and Medical Assistance

Where health considerations involve radiological events, the Washington State DOH is the lead agency. The medical facilities in King County, Pierce County and Snohomish County available in the event of a local hazardous materials release can be found in Appendix 2. Availability of each medical facility might be based on other emergencies concurrent with the releases.

I. Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment for hazardous materials events has limitations in practical use. These limitations include: compatibility with the material(s), susceptibility to tears, abrasion, and heat degradation, limited time in the hot zone and the expense of keeping a full inventory of suits. Protective equipment is classified into Level A, Level B, Level C, and Level D.

Level A Protection

A fully encapsulated suit covering all body parts chosen to be resistant to the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) inside the suit. The objective of Level A protection is to protect the occupant from airborne contaminants that may be absorbed through the skin or can cause exposure by inhalation. This or Level B must be worn where an oxygen deficient atmosphere may exist.

Level B Protection

A splash suit covers body parts and is chosen to be chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a SCBA worn outside the suit or from a Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). The objective of the protective equipment is to prevent contact with liquids/solids that may be corrosive to the skin or from airborne toxic substances that may be inhaled. This or level A must be worn where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

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Level C Protection

A splash suit covers body parts and is chosen to be chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from an air purifying respirator with filters specific to the material that may be airborne. This equipment may only be worn where the material(s) released is known, cartridges for the material are available, and the air is not oxygen deficient.

Level D Protection

Ordinary street clothes are considered level D protection. Level D offers no specific protection from hazardous materials releases. Level D includes firefighting turnout bunkers, coveralls and rain suits without respiratory protection.

Chemically resistant suits must be maintained and inspected regularly. Exposure to light or chemicals can cause cracking, softening or a general reduction in the chemical resistance of the material. Flashover suits are specialized for resistance to fire up to 1500° for 20 seconds. This does not protect the occupant from the underlying suit melting onto the occupant.

Chemically resistant suits might be made from: Saranex, Tyvek, and parts of the ensemble may be made from butyl rubber, Viton or other substance. Some suits are layered with various materials to increase their protective nature.

J. Search and Rescue

In the event of a hazardous materials release involving missing persons or the need for a rescue, the involvement of local law enforcement may not be practical because of safety issues. Personal protective equipment may be required to affect entry of the hot zone to effect search and rescue. Specialized training and equipment are required and fitness of entry team members to wear and work within the confines of the equipment must be assessed. The SEOO may be contacted for specialized resources including the FEMA Region X USAR TF-1.

K. Monitoring the Site and Re-occupancy

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Response agencies have limited means of monitoring a hazardous materials emergency. While the fire department hazardous materials team has the responsibility for this function, they will only do so to their level of capability. If the fire service's ability is exceeded, the US EPA START contractor may be requested to monitor the site. In some instances, the facility may have a greater ability to monitor their site.

Several agencies have an interest in the level of contamination at a site. These include:

AGENCY	INTEREST
Public Health – Seattle & King County	Occupancy*
Washington State DOH	Radiological and Occupancy
Washington State Dept. of L & I	Worker Safety & Business Occupancy
Washington State ECY	Environmental Impact

*(*The WAC identifies the local health department as the agency with authority to certify re-occupancy of a residence following drug lab cleanup.)*

L. Release Monitoring & Detection Equipment

The monitoring/detection equipment is used by King County Hazardous Material Teams responders and the Washington National Guard 10th CST is subject to change, since technology is ever changing and expanding detection capabilities. Every effort is made to maximize equipment to increase the capability and limit harmful exposure to the team members.

M. Recovery and Cleanup

It is the obligation of the responsible party to arrange cleanup of a release site. If the site is abandoned, the responsible party is unable to pay for cleanup or if the responsible party cannot be identified, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and/or EPA will take the lead. Gross cleanup is performed to mitigate the life, safety and health issues that may exist. A list of cleanup contractors and their contact information is maintained in Appendix 2.

While local fire agencies, law enforcement and/or WSP may play a part in emergency response, they do not remain on the scene for the cleanup. The responsible party (RP) must pay for cleanup and where the RP is not

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identified or is unable to pay for cleanup, some funding may be available from Ecology or from EPA under the Superfund Act. Some funding may be available to local jurisdictions for response activities.

A damaging earthquake may generate large quantities of contaminated debris and hazardous waste streams. The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program is developing messaging for the public regarding minimization of exposure to such debris and waste.

1. Cleanup and Disposal

The cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials is the responsibility of the owner or transporter of the material per RCW 4.24.314. Cleanup and disposal measures must be coordinated between the responsible party and the state /federal/local regulatory agencies or private cleanup and disposal contractors as determined by the nature and severity of the release.

Ecology is the lead agency for overseeing the cleanup and disposal of hazardous chemicals and chemical waste. The EPA is the IC agency for inland waterway spills and shares that oversight with Ecology.

Public Health – Seattle and King County is the lead agency for screening suspect hazardous and non-regulated small quantity hazardous materials for proper disposal that might be generated from cleanup sites.

Reference: King County Board of Health Title 10, Solid Waste Regulation, Chapter 10.80.

RCW 69.50.511 (covers the cleanup of hazardous substances at illegal drug manufacturing facilities):

“Law enforcement agencies who during the official investigation or enforcement of any illegal drug manufacturing facility...shall notify the department of ecology for the purpose of securing a contractor to identify, cleanup, store, and dispose of suspected hazardous substances,... The department of ecology shall make every effort to recover costs from the parties responsible for the suspected hazardous substances. All recoveries shall be deposited in the account of fund from which contractor payments are made. ...”

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The State of Washington maintains a Toxic Control Account, which is managed by Washington State Department of Ecology per Chapters 70.105D (Washington State Model Toxins Control Act) and 82.21 RCW. This fund/account is similar in intention to the federal Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) superfund account. Cleanup is performed by state hired contractors under this act. Oil spill cleanup cost recovery is authorized by RCW 90.56.350.

Contaminated debris and waste from windstorms, flooding or damaging earthquakes is addressed in Emergency Support Function 3 (ESF 3) to the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and in the county and regional debris management plans.

2. Recovery

RCW 90.56.360 Liability for expenses:

Any person who unlawfully discharges oil or hazardous substances into the water of the state shall be responsible for the necessary expenses incurred by the state in carrying out a project or activity authorized under RCW 90.56.350.

WAC 173-303-145, Spills and discharge into the environment.

“(3) Mitigation and control. The person responsible for a spill or a non-permitted discharge must take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment (e.g. diking to prevent contamination of state waters, shutting of open valves).

(a) In addition, the person responsible for a spill or discharge must:

(i) Clean up all released dangerous wastes or hazardous substances, or take such actions as may be required or approved by federal, state or local officials acting within the scope of their official responsibilities. This may include complete or partial removal of released dangerous wastes or hazardous substances as may be justified by the nature of the released dangerous wastes or substances, the human and environmental circumstances of the incident, and protection required by the Water Pollution Control Act, chapter 90.48. RCW;”

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Investigative Procedures

Investigative follow up shall be the responsibility of the individual and/or company responsible for the release and state, local or federal regulatory agencies per standard operating procedures, as appropriate for the specific incident. The FBI is the lead investigative agency for terrorist incidents. Local law enforcement may be the lead agency for drug lab investigations or they may assist WSP. Local law enforcement may also assist the FBI with terrorist incident investigations.

RCW 4.24.314, Person causing hazardous materials incident – Responsibility for incident clean-up – Liability.

“(1) Any person transporting hazardous materials shall clean up any hazardous materials incident that occurs during transportation, and shall take such additional action as may be reasonable necessary after consultation with the designated incident command agency in order to achieve compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

(2) Any person, other than a person transporting hazardous materials or an operating employee of a company, responsible for causing a hazardous materials incident, as defined in RCW 70.136.020, is liable to a municipal fire department or fire district for extraordinary costs incurred by the municipal fire department or fire district, in the course of protecting the public from actual or threatened harm resulting from the hazardous materials incident, until the incident oversight is assumed by the department of ecology.

(3) ‘Extraordinary costs’ as used in this section means those reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the governmental entity in the course of protecting life and property that exceed the normal and usual expenses anticipated for police and fire protection, emergency services, and public works. These shall include, but not be limited to, overtime for public employees, unusual fuel consumption requirements, any loss or damage to publicly owned equipment, and purchase or lease of any specific equipment or services required to protect the public during the hazardous materials incident.”

N. KING COUNTY REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS and EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (RCECC)

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The RCECC is the focal point for coordination of a response to emergencies in King County including: fires, earthquakes, floods, severe weather events, civil unrest, mass casualty incidents (plane crashes, etc.) and hazardous materials incidents. The RCECC can be activated at the request of the King County Executive, the County Administrative Officer, a municipality, a fire service IC, or OEM Director. The RCECC is located at 3511 N.E. 2nd Street, Renton, WA. 98056.

The RCECC might be activated when: the incident occurs in unincorporated King County, when two or more King County agencies are affected or when the impact of an event overwhelms a city and its mutual aid resources.

When the RCECC is activated, representatives from relevant agencies are requested to send representatives to the RCECC. Once there, they coordinate their activities and acquire resources to maximize the effect of the response according to their plans and procedures. Operations are maintained 24 hours a day if needed.

The KCOEM staff sets up the ECC initially and may oversee the operation of the center with the assistance of an Incident Management Team (IMT) when needed. This includes: provision for off-hours parking and as appropriate, food and toilet facilities. The KCOEM staff rotates 12 hours per operating period during the activation of the RCECC. During that time their objective is to: manage the communications traffic in the ECC, provide periodic operational briefings of the RCECC representatives, act as an advisor to King County officials, prepare disaster proclamations and EAS messages as appropriate, prepare damage assessment and operational documents as required, support the RCECC representatives with information, communication capabilities and resource management, and foster the coordinated response in the county.

If the RCECC is activated for a hazardous materials event, the following representatives would likely be requested in the ECC:

Primary – ESF 1 KCDOT, ESF 3 Public Works/DNRP, ESF 4 fire zone coordinator, ESF 6 Mass Care/Sheltering - ARC, ESF 8 Public Health – Seattle & King County's Environmental Health Services, ESF 13 law enforcement, Washington State Department of Ecology, Facility Emergency Coordinator or responsible party, and public information officers (PIOs).

Possible – Hospitals, DOT, Road Services, Risk Management Office, WSP, USCG, EPA, EMS, Water & Land Resources Division, Solid Waste Division, Permitting and Environmental Review, city representatives, Washington State Department of

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Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Washington State Department of Labor & Industries, the FBI and others.

The objective of the RCECC changes when moving from response to recovery. From the damage assessment data collected from the public (governmental and government like bodies) and the private sector (businesses and residences), efforts are made to obtain federal and state financial support.

Disposition of Evidence and Incident Investigation

The local law enforcement agency or environmental agency with investigative jurisdiction is responsible for evidence sampling, maintaining the chain of custody and storing/documenting the samples/evidence taken from the scene.

The need for hazardous materials evidence sampling collection is made by the Law Enforcement or Environment Agency's Incident Commander. The decision to conduct public safety sampling will be made by the Incident Commander of the local fire jurisdiction and in coordination with the local law enforcement and the environmental agency to ensure preservation of evidence. In the case of weapons of mass destruction involving chemical, biological, radiological materials, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead law enforcement agency and may conduct their own evidence sampling or refer to local law enforcement for assistance.

If a local law enforcement agency does not have the capability or equipment to collect hazardous materials evidence samples in a hazardous environment they may defer to the local fire jurisdictions' hazardous materials team for assistance.

VIII. TRAINING LEVELS/SCHEDULES

Training on the use of the King County Hazardous Materials Plan is done annually with staff of the KCOEM. The duty officer of the KCOEM is trained to follow the procedures set out in the section titled "Emergency Response/King County Duty Officer Procedures". Members of the staff participate in the annual exercise of the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan. Duty officers rotate on a one-week schedule.

The following training has been conducted locally:

- Hazardous Materials Awareness
- Hazardous Materials Operations
- Orientation to Radiological Incidents

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- Introduction to SARA Title III Reporting Requirements

FEMA also has a number of home study classes:

<http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.aspx>

- IS 346 An Orientation to Hazardous Materials for Medical Personnel
- IS 5.a A Introduction to Hazardous Materials
- IS 55.a Household Hazardous Materials – A Guide for Citizens
- IS 56 Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning
- IS 700.a Introduction to the National Incident Management System
- IS 810 Emergency Support Function(ESF) 10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials Response Annex

Chapter 296-824 WAC and 29 CFR 1910.120 identify the following recognized levels of training:

Awareness – Covers basic recognition of a hazard, identification of the hazard (chemical released), evacuation and isolation of the area, calls for assistance, notifications required. Any person who may witness a hazardous materials spill in their profession is required to have at least this training. Requires employer certification and annual competency.

Operations – Goes beyond awareness. Requires knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment, defensive mitigation techniques, the incident command system, decontamination and emergency medical procedures and the employer's plan. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Eight hours minimum classroom work.

Technician – Goes beyond the Operations Level. Requires knowledge of offensive mitigation techniques, the local emergency plan and knowledge of the national response plan in addition to skills and knowledge at the Operations Level. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Twenty four-hour minimum classroom work.

Incident Commander – Involves knowledge beyond the Operations level in preparation for command of a hazardous materials incident. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Requires 24-hours training beyond the Operations Level.

IX. EXERCISES

A. METHODS

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1. This plan will be exercised at least once a year with one of the following: Tabletop, drill, functional, and/or a full scale exercise. The scheduling of such events will be coordinated with KC LEPC and the participating agencies and/or departments.
2. The roles of local facilities and transportation companies will be to participate and give technical support whenever possible during an exercise. They will also give feedback for improvement of this Plan.

B. SCHEDULE

1. This Plan will be updated following all exercises on a yearly basis or whenever a change is needed secondary to an actual incident.
2. Exercises will be conducted on an annual basis

X. FACILITY RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. All facilities within unincorporated King County and its contracted cities report spills both verbally and in writing to the King County LEPC through the King County Office of Emergency Management as well to their local fire department or district.
- B. The owner or operator of a facility subject to CFR Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter J-Superfund, Emergency Planning, and Community Right-to-Know Programs shall designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator. The owner or operator shall notify the King County LEPC of the facility emergency coordinator and of any change in coordinators within 30 days of the change.

XI. EPCRA REPORTING

All EPCRA reports for the King County LEPC jurisdiction are managed and maintained by KCOEM on behalf of the KCLEPC. The following is a summary of US Code Title 42, Chapter 116 (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know).

"Subchapter 1 (Emergency Planning and Notification), Section 11001 (Establishment of State commissions, planning districts, and local committees), paragraph (a), "Not later than six months after October 17,

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1986, the Governor of each State shall appoint a State emergency response commission.----The State emergency response commission shall appoint local emergency planning committees under subsection (c) of this section and shall supervise and coordinate the activities of such committees. The State emergency response commission shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under section 11044 of this title, including tier II information under section 11022 of this title. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as coordinator for information.” Please note the Governor does not appoint/establish the LEPCs.

Subchapter 1 (Emergency Planning and Notification), Section 11001, paragraph (c), “Not later than 30 days after designation of emergency planning districts....the State emergency response commission shall appoint members of a local emergency planning committee for each emergency planning district. Each committee shall include, at a minimum, representatives from each of the following groups or organizations: elected State and local officials; law enforcement, civil defense, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter. ----Such rules shall include provisions for public notification of committee activities, public meetings to discuss the emergency plan, public comments, response to such comments by the committee, and distribution of the emergency plan. The local emergency planning committee shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under section 11044 of this title, including tier II information under section 11022 of this title. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as coordinator for information.”

REFERENCES

A. Reference Information

1. Northwest Area Contingency Plan (Oil Spills ONLY)
2. FEMA, Guide for All-Hazard Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG-101)
3. SARA Title III – Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act

B. Web Sites

1. <http://hazmat.dot.gov/guidebook.htm> DOT Emergency Response Guidebook web site

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2. <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/pgdstart.html#english> NIOSH Pocket guide web site
3. <http://hazard.com/msds/index.html> Safety Information Resources MSDS web site

XII. ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

A. Acronyms

CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
ECY	Washington State Department of Ecology
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
ICS	Incident Command System
IMS	Incident Management System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
MSDS	Material Data Safety Sheet
MSO	Marine Safety Office
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure and Standing Operating Procedure

B. Definitions

CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
Buddy System	Use of two or more people together for response. Typically used by the entry team and the backup team
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. Regarding

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	hazardous substance releases into the environment and cleanup of abandon hazardous waste disposal sites.
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders
CST	Civil Support Team
Cold Zone	Also the Green Zone or Safe Zone. Site of the Command Post, observation areas, staging, etc. No PPE required
Confinement	Defensive posture. Prevention of incident spreading
Containment	Offensive posture. Stop leaks or to get material into a container
DECON	Decontamination
Device or IED	An object fabricated with explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals designed to disfigure, destroy, distract or harass
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
DOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance, as listed in the "List of Lists" for SARA Title III
EMD	Emergency Management Division (of King County)
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan: Tells WHO will do WHAT. Roles and Responsibilities
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment. US EPA Region X is headquartered at 1200 6 th Ave Seattle
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	Publish by the US Dept of Transportation and revised every three years. Information useful for identifying placards and hazards associated with hazardous materials spilled while in transportation during the first twenty minutes
Evacuation	Movement of a population from the area of a spill or release
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency

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HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.
Hazmat	Hazardous materials: a substance which when released from its container or intended use may cause harm to humans or the environment. Includes biological, radiological, or chemical.
HAZWOPER	SARA TITLE I, Worker Safety under OSHA regulations
Hot Zone	Also known as 'Red' or Exclusion Zone. Area most contaminated during a spill event & requiring site security. PPE required
ICS/IMS	Incident Command System/Incident Management System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. Causes irreversible damage or death if exposed for 30 minutes
Incident	A chemical spill or release requiring initiation of a Response Plan
Isolation	Removal of a population from a room or immediate structure
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
Level A	Fully encapsulated protection. Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus is inside the suit. This protection is used for unknowns and where airborne contaminants can cause damages. This is the highest level of protection
Level B	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus with a splash suit. Protection against exposure from inhalation of toxic gases and splash of hazardous liquids
Level C	Air Filtration Mask with Splash Protection. Useful where: the materials is known, the airborne concentration is less than IDLH, and there is enough air to support responders
Level D	Street Clothing
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet – critical information on properties of the hazardous materials (Replaces with the SDS under the Globally Harmonization System)
MSO	Marine Safety Office of the US Coast Guard
Notification	A legal obligation to report a spill
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer

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PPE	Personal Protective Equipment, includes: respiratory protection, boots, gloves, splash suits, goggles and related appropriate items
PSAP	Public Service Answering Point (911)
Rehab	Rehabilitation
Release	A gas or vapor which has gone beyond the boundaries of the facility in reportable quantity during a 24 hour period
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also the "Community Right to Know Act"
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS	Safety Data Sheets (Replacing the MSDS under the Globally Harmonization System)
SOP	Standard (or Standing) Operating Procedures: Tells how a response plan is implemented
Spill	Uncontrolled liquid hazardous material
Shelter in Place	Isolation of a population within a structure to protect them from an airborne hazardous materials release
SuperFund	SARA Title III
Triage	The sorting of victims done by their critical care needs
Warm Zone	Also the Yellow or Decontamination Zone. Moderately contaminated. Entry Point to the Hot/Cold Zones. PPE required
Warning	An obligation to communicate impending danger

APPENDIX 1 – RESPONSE GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES

RESPONSE LEVELS

The following KC LEPC recommended guidelines may be used by the Incident Commander, Facility Coordinator or the King County Emergency Management Duty Officer in determining resources needed for response to an acute hazardous materials incident:

Response Level 3 – Emergency Condition or Routine Release

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Description: A release or threat of a release that can be controlled by on site employees and contained on site. The incident is not an immediate threat to life or property.

Evacuation is restricted to the immediate area or involved structure only.

Contact: As required by Local Fire Ordinance. Clean up Contractors contacted as needed

Response Level 2 – Acute Emergency Conditions – Industrial or Transportation

Description: An acute incident involving a greater hazard or potential for threat to life or property. May require limited evacuation of the surrounding area and requires outside resources for containment and control. If injuries exist, assume Level 2.

Contact: Local Emergency Dispatch **911**

They will contact:

Local Fire Dept/Hazmat Team and/or Police Dept, EMS

Contact: Washington State Emergency Operations Officer **800-258-5990**

They will contact:

King County Emergency Management Duty Officer **206-423-6119**

Washington State Department of Ecology **425-649-7000**

Washington State Patrol (if on roadways or where designated as the Incident Commander) **425-401-7788**

Contact: Metro Services (if impacting transit system) **206-684-1705/1111**

King Co Water & Land Resources (if to surface water) **206-296-1900/8100**

King County Industrial Waste Program **206-263-3000**

Cleanup Contractor (if to soil, water or work space) **see your own plan**

If the quantity released is greater than the CERCLA REPORTING QUANTITY or the quantity listed under Section 313 of SARA Title III, the Facility Coordinator must:

Contact: The Local Emergency Planning Committee **206-296-3830**

The State Emergency Response Commission **206-258-5990**

The National Response Center **800-424-8802**

If the material is released to surface water:

Contact: The United States Coast Guard (coastal navigable waters) **206-217-6232**

The US Environmental Protection Agency (inland waters) **206-553-1263**

Washington State Department of Ecology **425-649-7000**

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Seattle & King County Public Health	206-293-9566
National Response Center	800-424-8802
King County Water and Land Resources	206-296-8000

Specialized Contacts:

Regional Response Team – USCG Ops Center	206-220-7001
Technical Assistance may be obtained from Chemtrec at	1-800-424-9300
State Dept of Health-Radiological Protection	206-682-5327
WA Poison Center	800-732-6985/222-1222 emerg

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APPENDIX 2 - EMERGENCY RESOURCES AND PHONE CONTACTS

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

All federal resources are accessed by the State of Washington. Local agencies or businesses can not directly request these resources.

Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) 1 (206) N-U-C-L-E-A-R (682-5327)

These assets are available by request through Washington State Department of Health, Radiological Unit. Approval of the governor is not required. RAP Teams are trained and capable to assist states in monitoring and assessing a radiological incident. They respond with their own instruments, radios, transportation and procedures. If Region 8 RAP responders are not available, other regions may be able to provide support. Estimated response time: 4 hours.

Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC)

ARAC provides real-time 3 dimensional atmospheric dispersion modeling of the probable spread of radioactive contamination. The plot can be delivered by fax to emergency centers. Estimated response time: 1 hour.

Aerial Measuring System (AMS)

AMS provides information on radioactive materials in the air and deposited on the ground. A helicopter and/or airplane with sensitive radiation detectors collects and stores data onboard. The computer can generate a map. Estimated response time: 12 hours.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC)

FRMAC provides technical radiological support, radiation detection and measurement equipment, communication support, portable labs, a data center and geographic information system (GIS) capability. FRMAC is useful in large events. Advanced party can arrive in 6 hours. Full response in 24 hours.

Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)

Provides medical response for radiation victims. REAC/TS is on call 24 hours a day.

Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST)

Provides technical radiological advice and assistance in evaluating or locating nuclear and explosive materials. Estimated response time: 6 hours.

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Accident Response Group (ARG)

Provides management resolution of accidents involving nuclear explosives that are currently in the custody of the Department of Defense. Estimated response time: 6 hours.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE AGENCIES

TEAM	BUSINESS PHONE
Seattle Fire Department	206-386-1410
Tukwila Fire Department	206-242-4666
Renton Fire Department	425-430-7000
Kent Regional Fire Authority	253-856-4300
South King Fire and Rescue	253-839-6234
Port of Seattle Fire	206-787-5380
Bellevue Fire	425-452-6892

COUNTY AND LOCAL CONTACTS

COUNTY AND LOCAL CONTACTS	PHONE NUMBERS
King County Police	206-296-3311
King County Fire Marshal's Office	206-296-6675
King County Local Emergency Planning Committee	206-296-3830
Seattle-King County Public Health	206-263.9566
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	206-343-8800
King County Parks and Recreation	206-296-8687

WASHINGTON STATE CONTACTS

AGENCY CONTACT	PHONE NUMBER
Department of Health/Radioactive Protection	206-682-5327
Department of Ecology/NW Regional Office (24-hours)	425-649-7000
State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO) / (24-hours)	800-258-5990
Department of Agriculture	360-902-2055
Washington State Ferries	206-464-6400
Washington State Patrol	425-649-4370
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	360-596-3800
Department of Transportation – Ferries	206-464-6400
10 th CST, Camp Murray (SEOO)	800-258-5990
Department of Ecology (SEOO)	800-258-5990

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HOSPITAL RESOURCES

NORTH	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMERG PHONE
Swedish/Ballard Med Ctr	5409 Barnes Av NW Seattle	206-782-2700	206-781-6341
Children's Hospital	4800 Sand Point Wy NE Seattle	206-526-2000	206-526-2222
Northwest Hospital	1550 N 115th St Seattle	206-364-0500	206-368-1765
UW Medical Center	1959 NE Pacific St Seattle	206-548-3300	206-598-4000

CENTRAL	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMERG PHONE
Group Health Central	200 15th Avenue E	206-326-3000	N/A
Harborview Medical Ctr	325 Ninth Avenue Seattle	206-731-3000	206-731-3074
Swedish Providence Cherry Hill ER	500 17th Avenue Seattle	206-320-2000	206-320-2111
Virginia Mason Hospital	1111 Terry Avenue Seattle	206-624-1144	206-583-6433
Swedish First Hill ER	747 Broadway Ave Seattle	206-386-6000	206-386-2573

EAST	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMERG PHONE
SWEDISH Medical Center	12917 129th Pl SE, Bellevue	206-320-5430	N/A
Evergreen Medical Center	12040 NE 128th St Kirkland	425-899-1000	425-899-1700
Overlake Medical Center	1035 116th Ave NE Bellevue	425-688-5000	425-688-5300

SOUTH	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMERG PHONE
Auburn Regional Med Ctr	Plaza 1 202N Division Auburn	253-833-7711	253-33-2564
Highline Hospital Specialty Center	12844 Military Road S Seattle	206-244-0180	206-248-4730
Valley Medical Center	400 S 43rd Renton	425-228-3450	425-228-3440 x5781
Highline Hospital	16200 8th SW Seattle	206-244-9970	206-431-5314
St Francis Hospital	34515 - 9th S Federal Way	253-835-8100	253-244-9970

WASHINGTON POISON CENTER

Washington Poison Center

800-222-1222

All of Washington's Poison Control Centers have been consolidated to one in Seattle; the staff consists of special trained nurses, pharmacists, EMTs and paramedics trained to respond to telephone calls from all over the State. They are backed up with a Board Certified Medical toxicologist with additional experience in Occupational and

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Environmental Medicine and Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Poison Control Center has been designated by the Department of Health as the resource for chemical information. The Poison Control Center began in the late 1950's and has evolved to provide information related to exposures on over 50 million chemicals.

CLEANUP CONTRACTORS

CLEANUP CONTRACTOR	CONTACT	PHONE
Baker Tanks/Woodinville	Ellen Crytzer	425-487-6503
Envirotech Systems/Seattle	Craig Couden	800-922-9395
Global Diving/Seattle	Tom Davis	206-623-0621
Marine Vacuum Services/Seattle	Tom or Bob	206-762-0240
SME Corp/Tacoma	Don Ruth	253-572-3822
Emerald Services	Ralph Jeuris	253-627-4822
Univar	Ed Higby	425-868-7185

Clean Sound Cooperative is available for assistance to subscribing members of the coop only. They can also be dispatched by the USCG. A variety of portable skimmers is also available from the Clean Sound Cooperative, Foss Environmental, Global Environmental and Fred Divine Diving & Salvage (Seattle 503-283-5285). Some booming equipment is also available.

TRANSPORTATION CONTACTS AND CAPABILITIES

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD	Phone	Fax	
	206-764-1497	206-764-1516	
	They do not have backup/generator power at the Seattle Yards. For information on trains or cars in their yards during a power outage or loss of local communications, their Omaha Nebraska dispatch center knows where every car is in their 22,000 mile system and what the contents are. The 800-phone number listed for them is the Omaha number.		
BURLINGTON NORTHERN ` SANTA FE (BNSF) RR	Phone	Other Phone	
	206-625-6111	800-832-5452	
	Local Safety Offices located in the Magnolia Area. Jim Weber is the Director.		
OLYMPIC PIPELINE	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
	425-239-7743	425-271-5320	425-226-8880
	An 18-inch and a 20-inch pipeline run from Cherry Point, Anacortes south through counties including King County. There are spurs at Harbor Island and SeaTac Airport. A pumping station to boost pipeline pressure is located in Renton.		

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PUGET SOUND ENERGY	Phone	Fax	
	425-882-4681	425-882-4481	
	East King Co. 5 fitters, 19 technicians West King Co. 6 fitters, 32 technicians So King Co, 4 fitters, 13 technicians Additional responders located in Pierce and Snohomish Counties		
THE BOEING COMPANY	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
	206-655-2222	none	206-655-2498 when active
	Boeing has 170 level A technicians plus equipment spread out over eight facilities in King County. They maintain their own training and certification. They are spread out over three shifts.		

APPENDIX 3 – FACILITIES, CONTACT PERSON, & NUMBERS

Due to Homeland Security concerns King County LEPC will NOT be publishing this information in this Plan. All information may be properly requested from the King County Office of Emergency Management.

KING COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN****KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Appendix 4 Designated Incident Command Agency

Each political jurisdiction has been given the choice of accepting incident command of hazardous materials incidents at facilities and on surface roads within their jurisdictions. If the fire district or municipality did not request incident command authority, Washington State Patrol became the “default” incident commander. The date of the designation of the incident command authority is indicated in the appropriate column. Source: Washington State Fire Marshal’s Office.

KING COUNTY	WSP Dist.	Designee	Date
FPD 2	2	WSP	12/19/2000
FPD 4	2	FPD 4	1/7/1988
FPD 10	2	Eastside Fire and Rescue	10/16/2006
FPD 11	2	WSP	8/21/1991
FPD 13	2	FPD 13	12/8/1987
FPD 14 (Bellevue FD)	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	12/19/2000
FPD 16	2	FPD 16	11/20/1987
FPD 17 (Black Diamond FD)	2	WSP	2/1/1988
FPD 20	2	FPD 20	12/19/2000
FPD 24	2	WSP	1/5/1988
FPD 25	2	Renton Fire & Emergency Services	6/3/2011
FPD 27	2	WSP	3/20/1990
FPD 28	2	FPD 28	12/4/1987
FPD 31 (Auburn Fire)	2	Auburn Fire	12/19/2000
FPD 34	2	Redmond FD	12/30/1981
FPD 35	2	FPD 35	1/4/1988
FPD 36	2	FPD 36	11/3/1987
FPD 37	2	Kent Regional Fire Authority.	10/14/1987
FPD 38	2	Eastside Fire and Rescue	12/2/1987
FPD 39	2	FPD 39	7/1/1991
FPD 40	2	Renton Fire & Emergency Services	6/3/2011
FPD 41 (Kirkland FD)	2	Kirkland Fire Dept.	11/5/1987
FPD 43	2	FPD 43	12/19/2000
FPD 44	2	FPD 44	10/24/1988
FPD 45	2	FPD 45	2/3/1988
FPD 47	2	FPD 47	12/9/1987
FPD 50	2	FPD 50	12/14/1987
FPD 51	2	WSP	7/8/1998
Algona	2	Auburn Fire Dept	3/26/1990
Auburn	2	Auburn Fire Dept.	3/20/1990
Beaux Arts (Bellevue)	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	1/3/1988
Bellevue	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	4/28/1983

KING COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Black Diamond	2	WSP	2/21/1983
Bothell (Part of Snohomish County)	2	Bothell Fire Dept.	2/21/1984
Burien (Dist 2)	2	WSP	10/26/2006
Carnation (Dist 10)	2	Eastside Fire and Rescue	10/16/2006
Clyde Hill (Bellevue Fire)	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	7/27/1988
Covington	2	Kent Regional Fire Authority	10/26/2006
Des Moines (Dist 39)	2	WSP	2/1/1988
Duvall (Dist 45)	2	FPD 45	7/14/1988
Enumclaw	2	Enumclaw FD	1/25/1988
Federal Way (Dist 39)	2	FPD 39	10/26/2006
Hunts Point (Bellevue)	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	11/3/1988
Issaquah (Dist 10)	2	East Side Fire & Rescue	12/21/1987
Kenmore (Dist 16)	2	FPD 16	10/26/2006
Kent	2	Kent Regional Fire Authority	11/7/1982
Kirkland	2	Kirkland Fire Dept.	12/19/2000
Lake Forest Park (King 16)	2	FPD16	7/8/1988
Maple Valley (Dist 43)	2	WSP	10/26/2006
Medina (Bellevue)	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	12/8/1997
Mercer Island	2	Mercer Island Fire Dept.	12/15/1987
Newcastle (Bellevue)	2	Bellevue Fire Dept.	10/27/2006
Normandy Park (Dist 2)	2	FPD 2	12/16/1987
North Bend (Dist 10)	2	Eastside Fire and Rescue	2/4/1983
Pacific	2	WSP	2/1/1988
Port of Seattle	2	Port of Seattle Fire Dept.	10/28/1987
Redmond	2	Redmond Fire Dept.	11/1/1983
Renton	2	Renton Fire Dept.	10/7/1987
Sammamish (Dist 10)	2	Eastside Fire and Rescue	10/16/2006
Sea-Tac	2	Kent Regional Fire Authority	10/8/2001
Seattle	2	Seattle Fire Dept.	9/15/1982
Shoreline (Dist 4)	2	FPD 4	10/26/2006
Skykomish (Dist 50)	2	WSP	2/1/1988
Snoqualmie	2	Snoqualmie Police Dept.	2/1/1988
Tukwila	2	Tukwila Fire Dept.	12/19/2000
Woodinville	2	WSP	10/26/2006
Yarrow Point (Bellevue)	2	WSP	2/1/1988
Unincorporated area	2	WSP	2/1/1988